



EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 3, 1883.

## COAL.

question very naturally arises, how is it proposed to deal with this coal, and with us who require it for use. If the setting apart of coal districts has any meaning at all it means that only one is to be mined in those districts, and under this rule we would be compelled to haul our coal from the foot crossing, Whoop-up, Medicine Hat, or Souris river, while there is more in our own neighborhood than in all those places combined. Under this rule we would be forced, for even the Ottawa government would, for very little more so than to declare a district say at the Big Island, fifteen miles up the river from this place, and make Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Victoria, Sturgeon, and Red Deer river settlements take their supplies of coal, when in fact these settlements have no need of more than two of them. The cost of mining the coal is very small; the principal expense is in transportation. It costs one-third as much to deliver it in Edmonton as it does to mine it, although the latter is very well understood; the houses where it is used; and to the individual person or community had to be required a distance of say thirty miles would be to make it cost twice as much as it should and would be mined within two miles. Coal is found within a mile of two of almost every settlement in this region. These coal limits are multiplied indefinitely, with the cost of every settlement its limit, the cost of this necessity will be greater than it should be. And even if they are so multiplied those who are limited may easily combine and create a monopoly.

It seems so anxious to prevent

## THE SYNDICATE

The scheme is a good one. Immense profits are assured to those interested if they can only work it out. But there is the trouble. The company started with \$6,000,000 capital to build a \$100,000,000 road, trusting to their borrowing powers to meet the balance. The chances of their being met by determined opposition where they did not expect it, or which they calculated they could overcome, are slim. Their necessities are known and advantages taken of them to drive as hard a bargain as witless men as they drove with the Canadian government and the public. The chances of what they have extorted from Canada to satisfy those who are dictating terms to them. Let who will furnish money to build the road either through the syndicate or the government, Canada—the people of Canada—will not be asked to be taken in by the scheme. The better the terms on which the money can be raised the less difficult the task.

From statements published in the London, Eng., Money Market Review, it appears that one of the total \$15,000,000 stock of the North-West Land company, (the Duke of Manchester's) \$9,023,450 worth is held in Canada, and nearly 8,000,000 worth of this is in Toronto. There are 300,000 shares of \$50 each, on which \$15 has been paid up and which is quoted at \$12.25 and have a "book" low as \$10.25. No wonder the "Duke" has resigned from the presidency of the company and the shareholders are in a state of excitement. When this company was started as the donkey engine plant which was to secure the initial which the Syndicate had not paid for, it was considered a particular favor that Canadians were allowed to take stock in it at all. Of all the great land speculating schemes that have yet been mooted this was on the grandest scale and had the most brilliant of the world. It was being organized by a duke and a lord, and was being connected with it was sufficient to place it at once on the upper level in the old country and make the shares sell there like hot cakes. On this side of the water it was to be the special pet of the syndicate, and the Ottawa government was to be when the stock books were opened first in Canada, so that the country investors might have confidence Canadians had in the scheme and thereby be inspired with confidence themselves, the Canadians eagerly subscribed almost the whole amount, expecting to sell out at an advance to capitalists and Britishers. But something happened, although a duke and a lord were in it, and the scheme was backed by the syndicate and the Canadian government, and even W. B. Seath was interested in it, the Britishers didn't bite, and the Canadians instead of selling out at an advance, were left down with the shares which they cannot get rid of. They have already paid, and on which they cannot hope to complete the payments when those payments shall be called for. The Canadians have furnished the donkey part of the scheme; the engine part is now left to them. What the Canadians might yet be able to do, one can tell. There is no doubt that a great deal of the land taken by the company is of a very inferior quality, some of it indeed being valueless, and for the whole a comparatively high price has been paid. Had the whole been sold at \$8 an acre, it would have been a low price and the company would have been in a position to make a very good thing out of it in a reasonable length of time. But as it is, with a great part of the tract good for nothing, the shares below par and the holders unable to complete their part, even the syndicate's retaining land for fifty cents an acre less than the "book" paid for his wholesale, the prospects for the "Duke's" company are anything but brilliant, and the appearance of things is changed to such an extent that it looks as though his grace, and his lordship had combined to ruin the company to let her in beyond their depth and large number of greedy and over speculative Canadian investors.

John Adams has a timber limit 37½ miles square in the Cypress hills and has secured the assistance of a Michigan lumberman named Lewis Lands in operating it. The spec. will cause an outlay of \$200,000.

The Mennonite reserve in Manitoba has been opened to the syndicate. They have received the still vacant portion as a part of their land grant.

BROWN &amp; CURRY.

### GENERAL MERCHANTS

**LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK**

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH.

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES.

We are able to offer

**BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN  
ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON**

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN &amp; CURRY.

NORRIS &amp; CAREY.

Have just received a large and complete as-  
sortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH  
OF ROOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—  
Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots.  
Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

## 8 DRY GOODS &amp; READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

▶ BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT. ◀

NORRIS &amp; CAREY.

St. Albert road.

## PEACE RIVER.

The Peace is the largest river in Canada, except the Mackenzie, of which it is the principal branch, and the St. Lawrence, and the country along its banks is the most northerly of the wheat growing regions of the North-West. The river rises in two branches on the west side of the Rocky mountains, the larger, called the Finlay, coming from the north, and the smaller the Parsnip, from the south, flowing parallel with the main river, and between it and another to the west, which is the gold bearing range. When the two meet the upper reaches of the Peace, through the mountains, under the name of Peace river, by the celebrated Peace river pass. The Finlay or main branch of the river is a large stream navigable for large York boats for a considerable distance above the junction with the Parsnip, but in its upper part, above the mouth of the Omicima, on which are the Omicima mines, and which comes into it from the west, it is a very turbulent stream, not navigable, and very little explored. The Parsnip being on the route by which the lower Peace river was reached by miners and traders from Fraser river, in British Columbia, by the H.B.C. Co., posts in the northern part of British Columbia were formerly supplied with goods from York Factory is better known. It is the outlet of McLeod's lake, situated on the high table land north of the point at which the Fraser makes its great bend. From Quebec the route followed by the fur traders was up the Fraser by boat to the mouth of Salmon river, 130 miles above Quesnel, 20 above Ft. George, up Salmon river 30 miles, then across a chain of small portages to small lakes and creeks to McLeod's lake. This lake is about 15 miles long and 10 wide, post called Ft. McLeod, is situated at the outlet. Five miles below the lake on the Parsnip is lake Tremblay. From McLeod's lake to the junction with the Finlay branch is a distance of about 150 miles, and the Parsnip for this distance is a shallow stream, not very rapid, with low wooded banks, and its channel full of snags and sandbars. In high water it is navigable for a small steamboat but certainly not in low water.

At the junction of the Finlay and the Parsnip the Peace river is larger than the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. Immediately below the junction it enters the mountains. At the entrance of the mountains is the Rock lake rapid, which is not dangerous, however; and the outlet, forty miles further east, is another slight rapid called "the rapid that does not speak." Between the two the navigation is good. There are little or no flats on either side of the river. The pass, the mountains rising very abruptly on either side and so high that the tops are covered with perpetual snow. Even in some of the ravines in the sides of the valley the snow lies all the year round.

Eighty miles below the junction, clear of the mountains altogether, on the east side, is the so called Rocky mountain portage. At this point the river breaks through a hill for a great canyon, which it is impossible for a boat to pass there, in a straight line. It is avoided by making a portage of twelve miles. The portage follows what seems to have been the old bed of the river. At the east end of the portage is the H.B.C. post of Hudson's Hope.

From Rocky mountain portage to the mouth of the Peace river, a distance of 400 miles, there is an unbroken stretch of navigable water. The current is strong but not swift, and the volume of water is twice as great as in the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. The river has a stony bottom and is very shallow, but no sand bars. The banks are very high, and the water is very deep. The distance to the mouth of Snooky river, a distance of 220 miles, is very steep at the portage and then the back mountain range of the Snooky river. Many large and small rapids come in on both sides of the main river which having a considerable fall near their mouths would give excellent water power. The south bank is heavily timbered all the way from the mountains down, but the north bank is open prairie, and the river is easterly from the Portage to the mouth of Snooky river, a distance of about 300 miles, there it turns north for about 150 miles and then north-easterly until the junction with the outlet of lake Athabasca is reached. From the mouth of Snooky river to Ft. Vermilion, about 220 miles, the banks are not so high as on the upper part of the stream and both are heavily timbered.

Thirty miles below Ft. Vermilion there is a rapid about 150 yards long, full of rocks and having about ten feet of a fall. A mile below the foot of this rapid is a fall of 20 feet in low water, but in high water it is in high water. Below this rapid and fall the navigation is good to the junction of the Peace with the Athabasca. The distance from the mouth of the Peace to the junction of the Peace with the Athabasca, while the actual river joins the Athabasca river about 20 miles below the mouth of the lake. This slough is the boat route followed

from Ft. Chipewyan up the Peace river, and the water in it sometimes runs one way and sometimes the other. When the Peace river is higher than the lake the water runs to the lake from the river, but when the lake is high and the river low the lake empties into the river. The banks of the river are heavily timbered, as is the country on both sides. The total length of the Peace from its mouth to the Portage to the junction with the Athabasca is about 850 miles.

The country along the Parsnip and Finlay branches of the Peace is very heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch, with some pine, cedar and fir. The climate is damp and the snow fall very great—sometimes seven feet at Ft. McLeod. On the north side of the river, east of the mountains as far as the mouth of Snooky river, the country is mixed prairie and timber, with the prairie predominating from fifty to one hundred miles back from the river. The land is high, dry and rolling, well watered by numerous creeks. The soil is a sandy loam, and grass grows luxuriantly. So much so that upland hay can be cut. There are many fresh water ponds and lakes and no alkalies visible anywhere. One of these ponds, 20 miles north of the Mountain Portage, is a round basin of perfectly clear water, with a number of trout, which can be caught at all seasons of the year. The timber is generally spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch, with what grows at Edmonton, the poplar being larger and the spruce freer from knots. Between the clumps of timbered prairie are small swamps, especially near the river. Fort Duvenay is situated on the river about 100 miles above the forks by land, and is in the heart of this prairie country. The prairie extends down the river to Ft. Vermilion, but does not come quite to the river, and is lower but it is not quite so high or dry as that around Duvenay. Below Vermilion the land is low and entirely covered with timber.

On the south side the country is well timbered for about 100 miles below the Portage. Below that point to the mouth of Snooky river the bank is heavily timbered but the back country is only partially so, and the distance of about twenty miles from the river is reached the Beaver plain commences, which extends southward nearly to the Jasper house, taking the upper part of Snooky river on the east and extends west to the mountains. This plain has the same general characteristics as that north of the river, except that it has less timber, but it has wood on all sides of it. Below the mouth of Snooky river on the east and south side the country is covered with timber. The soil in the valley of the river is principally "made" soil and is very rich.

Crops of garden stuff have been raised at the Portage, Ft. St. John, 60 miles below the portage, and at Big lake, about 20 miles south of the Portage on the route to the river pass, while at Duvenay, wheat, barley, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes and cucumbers have been ripened. As these crops, except those grown at Big lake, were raised in the deep valley of the river where they were most likely to be attacked by frost, and did not suffer, it is reasonable to suppose that on the upland there would be no danger whatever from that source. Another proof that there is little or no summer frost in that region is found in the quantity and quality of wild fruit which grows there. Raspberries, strawberries, saskatoon berries and all other kinds that grow at Edmonton are found in such abundance on Peace river and of such good quality that in former times the Indians used to go from Edmonton to pick and dry them, and the Slave lake Indians also do so. The crop of berries there was not good to fall, as it sometimes does at Edmonton and Slave lake. The trees, which at Edmonton seldom grow thicker than a man's finger in Peace river sometimes reach two or three inches in thickness.

Very little coal is noticed in the banks of the Peace, but the Snooky river, which empties into it from the south, has immense seams in its banks, some of which being on fire give the river its name.

Coarse gold is found on the Omicima creek which empties into Finlay, and fine gold is found on Finlay branch, and on the main river as far down as Duvenay. The fine dust is found on gravel bars in the Saskatchewan. It is slightly redder in color than Saskatchewan gold and exists in larger quantities, but is not sufficiently plentiful to cause a rush of miners.

Besides the route already mentioned by which the Peace river is reached from Quebec to the Peace in British Columbia, it is reached by a pack trail from Edmonton, via Ft. Assiniboia on the Athabasca and the head of Lesser Slave lake, which strikes the Peace at the junction of Snooky river, and is about 200 miles in length. This route is only used, however, for driving in loose stock. The H.B.C. Co. has made a trail from Edmonton by a timbered land and water route. By carts 60 miles to the Athabasca landing

then by boat up the Athabasca, and Lesser Slave rivers and to the west end of Slave lake, a distance of 150 miles; then by carts 90 miles to the mouth of Snooky river, a total distance of 300 miles.

The climate of Peace river is very similar to that of Edmonton except that it opens generally about two weeks earlier than here. The river breaks up from the 15th to the 25th of April. Cattle are not fed beyond the middle of March as the great hill sides get bare of snow very early in spring. Ripe strawberries have been picked as early as the 17th of May in the vicinity of the Rocky mountain portage. Winter closes in about the same time as at Edmonton, and is nearly as blizzards, and the chinook winds blowing through the low pass in the mountains have a very great effect.

Taken altogether the Peace river country is in itself a most desirable locality for settlement, but at the present time it is practically inaccessible. Even could an ordinary settler establish himself there the impossibility of getting in the necessary implements, stock and supplies would for the time being be a great drawback to him. Such a country cannot remain closed up much longer, however. As the wave of immigration rolls westward, the pioneering spirit will desire to find out and subdue the unknown. Strong in the minds of both the old and new settlers of Canada, will carry some of the more enterprising ones to the banks of the grand river, and once a foothold has been obtained by the advance guards of the great westward movement, the vast stretches now bar civilization out of that region will be overcome, it will be made easy of access, and the settlers will also see that this new unknown, uninhabited country—the land of grassy hills and fertile valleys of crystal ponds and running brooks, of fertile soil and noble scenery—will be the garden not only of this new and greater Canada West, but of the whole of Canada.

A MEETING of the advisory committee of the Methodist church, Edmonton, was held on Tuesday evening last in the parlourage. Rev. D. C. Sanderson presented a statement of moneys collected and disbursed for incidental church expenses showing a balance on hand of \$22.40. W. L. Wood presented a similar statement in connection with the building of the gallery in the church showing a balance hand of \$25. Also a statement of the Sabbath school of 1890 showing a balance in favour of the school of \$25. Rev. Mr. Sanderson read to the meeting a letter from the secretary of the mission board stating that the sum appropriated for the Edmonton mission for the year 1890. He did not think this sufficient as he had received a larger salary in Ontario where supplies were much cheaper. It appeared to be the desire of the society that the mission having dropped its Indian character, and advanced greatly in prosperity, should become, to a certain extent, self-supporting. He thought the people would be willing to allow him a salary on which he could live. Mr. W. L. Wood said the people of Edmonton were both able and willing to pay their minister. He considered the cutting of the salary a step in the right direction. Edmonton was no Indian mission. He thought Mr. Sanderson's salary should be \$1,000 had not so much the adherents of the church would raise the \$400 required. He hoped that next year they could relieve the board still more, and in the near future be entirely self-supporting. It was then carried that Rev. Mr. Sanderson's salary should be \$1,000 for the year, and the following gentlemen were appointed to make the necessary collections: J. McCauley, town and vicinity; W. L. Wood, fort and vicinity; P. Tate, lower settlement and vicinity. H. Hardisty was appointed to represent the committee at the meeting of the district board of ministers to be held in April next. At the close of the meeting the ladies sang a hymn which had been done by the cemetery committee, appointed last summer, of which he was a member. He then read up to the date of his leaving for Ontario nothing had been done. He would have attended to the matter when in Ottawa, but the plans were not sent to him. He had heard since his return from Rev. Mr. Baird that a survey had been made and that Mr. Bentley had taken the plans down. He would make further enquiries in the matter.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS.

OF Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK.

Is now prepared to supply the trade with

all kinds of Hardware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

## MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of dry goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY, MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, makers of all kinds of reapers, mowers, twin-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this time.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

## THE COCHRANE RANCH COMPANY (Limited).

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE, Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lorne, Hat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information regarding these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.

## LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMINK ENTRANCE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash. One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMINK.



# COMMERCIAL.

The weather has been favorable and roads good all week, and in consequence trade has been brisk. There is a fuller supply of goods in town at present than has been all winter, but it is doubtful if the supply will last until more arrive. The H.B.C. have not been so short of goods for many years as they have months since there was no stock on hand in Edmonton, but every nerve will be strained to have a larger supply than ever before on first thing in the spring. Fresh stocks will be expected from the west of the track by carts, between the middle and end of May and the five steamed loads now at Cumberland, may be expected about the same time.

Nearly all the grain is threshed and the average yield is higher than was thought likely at first. Crop sown on spring breakage seems to have done fully as well as that on old land. In all cases the sample is extra good and although almost all the grain is damp, little or none of it is actually damaged. The fact of its being damp causes great loss in threshing, however. The chaff wheat is threshing, as has been previously since the thoroughly acclimated and is the hardest wheat grown here. In some instances the grain is ripe and ripened thoroughly in ninety days, when newly threshed, not very plump, and amber. It is the hardest of all hard wheat, which makes a heavy yield per acre all the more remarkable. When thoroughly cleaned it weighs from 60 to 65 lbs. per bushel. The greater part of the barley crop this season weighs over 50 pounds to the bushel. Prices are made. Farmers are holding for a rise and merchants expect a rise by the first of June. Very little feed can be procured. The price of sixteen to eighteen cents. Pork is 30 cts, 50 cts, prairie chickens 30 cts, rabbits 50 cts. Wheat flour is more plentiful and of better quality than ever before. The price is 88, 89 and \$10 per sack. Very little barley flour has been used; the price is 85 to 86 per sack. Hay has been sold at 87 per ton in the stack.

# CANADA WEST.

Nicola valley, B.C., cattle were fat, up to last accounts.

Wet weather in British Columbia is causing many of the natives to leave for California and Oregon.

Two mail bags for British Columbia from Eastern Canada were recently burned on the New York Central.

The syndicate have been granted all the unoccupied old numbered sections in the province of Manitoba.

The old Winnipeg jail and court house was recently auctioned off for \$1,125. The land was sold two years ago.

The department of agriculture says that 120,800 immigrants settled in Canada last year of these, 100,000 settled in British Columbia. Very good. Rather too much so to be true.

Prince Albert Times, Jan. 10: A Sabbath school entertainment took place in the Methodist church on New Year's evening. A stage passenger and parcel line has been started by Miss Mitchell; the stage will carry ten passengers at a trip and expects to make the trip to B. Cochrane, who was killed in the H.B.C. Co. took place on the 7th with masonic honors; the deceased came from Newport, N.S., was a widower and had two children.

Major Rogers thus describes the line of the terminus of the contract in British Columbia: It enters the mountains about 55 miles from Calgary, following the valley of the Bow river, from Calgary a total distance of 115 miles, in north-west to the summit of the Rockies; thence southerly one mile to westerly down the Kicking Horse river, 47 miles to the valley of the Columbia, which follows about 30 miles to its main farther to the west crossing of the Columbia; thence west through the single pass, 45 miles, to the Shuswap lakes; thence via the Columbia and the south Thompson to Kamloops, about 180 miles, and thence the road now being Savona's ferry—a total distance of 430 miles from one crossing of the line across the Selkirk is only 65 miles. Major Rogers thinks that it will only take three years to construct the line through the Rockies and the Selkirk to Savona's ferry. The scheme looks well on paper.

The Saskatchewan coal mining company's mine is situated about twenty miles east of Medicine Hat, on the C.P.R. The coal seams in the banks of a ravine which comes from the Cypress hills to the Saskatchewan. The company have acquired nine sections of land in the vicinity and intend to raise the necessary one hundred tons of coal from two drifts. A force of 300 men is to be put on shortly and a contract to raise the necessary five thousand will be put on the market. The shares are \$100 each.

The steamship City of the Inman line, was sunk in the estuary of the Mersey near Liverpool, when inward bound, on the morning of the 6th of January by the ice. The vessel, Kirby Hall, on account of the dense fog which prevailed at the time of the collision, the City of Brussels was remaining stationary. The fog prevented the Kirby Hall, which was under full headway, from seeing the lights of the City of Brussels, thereby causing the collision. The Brussels sank in a few minutes but the preparations for such accidents were so complete, and life saving measures were taken so promptly by the crew of the City of Brussels, that the two Italian stowage passengers were lost, the latter by jumping overboard in their freight. Divers are expected to make it likely that the cargo is a total loss.

The Saskatchewan Mining and Gold Dredging have applied for incorporation. The promoters are: Hon. J. H. Brown, M.P., J. G. Strachan, William Walter Mowat, Frank Graham Walsh, Tom Walden, J. G. McLeod, J. G. McLeod, telegraphers; James Munie and Charles Walsh, contractors; George Wood, accountant; George Mitchell, builder; George Porter, fishmonger; Walter Walsh, carpenter; Alex. Baggins, barrister, all of Winnipeg; and Duncan McLeod, farmer of Big Plains; and John W. Scott, farmer, of Fort Pelly. The Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation company also applies for incorporation. The applicants are: J. E. Cameron, R. H. Hunter, J. W. McRae, Edward Beaton, J. A. Bevine and Frank Sheldon, of Winnipeg; and Walter Caruthers, of Kenilworth, Ontario. The charter of the company is to be divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each.

Price Albert Times, Jan. 3: New Year's day was very cold, but notwithstanding this there were two rifle matches. Thos. McKay took the prize cup at one of the matches and John McKenna the first prize in the other. The latter prize was a town lot in Kinistino.

Col. Richardson held a special term of court at Prince Albert on January 3rd, at which about seven cases were disposed of. The old about New Year's day was intense; on the night of the 2nd the thermometer registered 5 below and in the Times office the fire was as fast as it was put on the rollers; the paper came out a day behind time in consequence.

The editor of the Times has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Manitoba. A purse of \$50 was presented to the Rev. J. G. McLeod, of the Goshen church of England, on New Year's day.

Messrs. Ashdown and Bouvette recently made the round trip between Prince Albert and Winnipeg in about a month, besides making sixteen days on the road. Miss Baker, of the public school was recently presented with a purse of \$57 and a 200 cent stand in recognition of her services by the ladies of Prince Albert. Masonic dinner on Wednesday, 27th of December, being the festival of St. John the Evangelist, thirty brethren were present; a large number of toasts were drunk. Rev. Canon McKay was presented with a purse of \$27 by his parishioners on New Year's evening.

The following districts have been withdrawn from ordinary sale and settlement and declared to be special districts: No. 1, Souris river and the south half of township 2 in ranges 4, 5 and 6; township 1 and 2, ranges 7 and 8; township 1, 2 and 3, range 11; township 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, ranges 12 and 13; township 2, 3, 4 and 5, ranges 14 and 15; township 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, ranges 16 and 17, all west of the 2nd meridian. This district commences a little west of the Rocky Force where the Souris river is within six miles of the boundary line, about 120 miles south-west of Brandon and extends along the Souris, and Rough Bark Creek which enters into it at its southern end, nearly to their sources. No. 2 district, Bow river, consists of twelve townships, being 19, 20 and 21, ranges 18 and 19; 19, 20 and 21, ranges 20 and 21, all west of the 4th meridian. This district is situated on the Bow river, a few miles below Blackfoot Creek, which enters into it at its southern end, consists of 9 townships, being 8, 9 and 10 in ranges 21, 22 and 23 all west of the 4th meridian, and 11, 12 and 13, all west of the 4th meridian. This district includes the country immediately around Medicine Hat.

# GENERAL NEWS.

A free trade league for the state of Michigan has been organized.

There is likely to be great distress from want of food in Iceland this winter.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, one of the principal generals in the Franco-Prussian war, is dead.

The Montreal coin exchange agrees unanimously that the duties on breadstuffs should be abolished. Where would the farmers' position be then?

A big snow storm which occurred in Ontario on the 16th and 17th of January is claimed by professor Wiggins of Ottawa to have been predicted by him.

It is rumored that Sir John A. Macdonald will take the presidency of the council, to be succeeded in the ministry of the interior by Hon. D. L. Macpherson.

Twenty persons were arrested recently in Dublin charged with conspiracy to murder; the case being the Cavendish-Burke murder in Phoenix park. No very conclusive evidence was produced.

The gross yield of the cereals in the state of Minnesota is estimated at the following figures in bushels: Corn, 21,634,527; wheat, 32,577,067; oats, 34,358,285; barley, 7,498,835; rye, 305,760.

Fred Gehlert, who has been rushing Mr. Langtry since her arrival in America, has been challenged by a St. Louis reporter to fight a duel with pistols, on account of Gehlert calling him a liar. Mrs. Langtry is said to have prevented the duel by interceding with Fredie to apologize for what he had said, and to call all his precious snail to be turned into a sieve.

In its review of the past year, the Montreal Witness says: "Canada has been confirming her pre-eminence policy, has been rapidly centralizing governmental powers, has been developing with tremendous energy her new North-West and her railway system, has been steadily speculating in stocks, in lands and in land, and has been rushing into debt regardless of the day of repayment." Unpleasant, but true.

The Toronto World says of the recent change in the management of the Toronto Globe: "Henceforth the paper is to be run, not so much as a reform organ as a machine for making money. With the Browns the reform cause was the first thing, no matter what hundreds of thousands of money were lost in the fight. The indications are that after this certain strong private and corporate interests will come first, and pure reform party interest second."

Terrible floods occurred in Germany and Austria in the early part of January, caused by the exceptionally warm weather in the Alps, where the rivers are flowing through these countries rise. Thousands upon thousands of people have been driven out of their homes and are living in the streets. It is estimated the flood was subsiding somewhat. An appropriation of 5,000,000 marks was made by the German Reichstag for the relief of sufferers in that country.

# METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 2nd, 1888. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday	38	20
Sunday	46	8
Monday	49	22
Tuesday	49	12
Wednesday	19	41
Thursday	27	2
Friday	27	1

Barometer rising, 28.065. On Wednesday we had a little rain which lasted half an hour, and on Thursday a light fall of snow.

# CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. G. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton, Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Evening prayers at 6.30, with lectures in points of Catholic doctrine at 8.00.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Incumbent, Rev. Andrew B. McLeod, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on March 4th.

# REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots in the city.

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy. Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large stock of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESSES.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

WAREHOUSING

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capital station (Troy) and freight to, and store at Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation.

Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle